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Cymbella cistula, Hempr.
Cymbella lanceolata, Ehr.
Encyonema ventricosum, Kutzing.
Eunotia lunaris (Ehr.), Grun., var. *excisa*, Grun.
Surirella angusta, Kutz.
Gomphonema acuminatum, Ehr.
Gomphonema Herculaneum, Ehr.
Gomphonema ventricosum, Greg.
Rhoicosphenia Van Heurckii, Grun.
Cocconeis pediculus, Ehr.
Cocconeis placentula, Ehr.
Epithemia turgida (Ehr.), Kutz.
Navicula varians, Greg.
Fragilaria capucina, Desmaz.

In concluding this article it were not well to forget the constant courtesy and practical assistance rendered us from time to time since 1885 by our venerable friend, the Rev. Francis Wolle, and by Dr. Wm. Albert Setchell, who have each done much towards determining our humble collections of Montana algæ, and towards encouraging our work in a region where all discouragement possible, until very recently, has been perpetually cast in our way.

Myriophyllum Farwellii, nov. sp.

By Thomas Morong.

A few months since Mr. O. A. Farwell, of Ypsilanti, Mich., sent to the Herbarium a specimen of *Myriophyllum*, collected in a small pond in Keweenaw County, Mich., which without much examination was referred to the form named by T. and G. *M. ambiguum*, var. *capillaceum*. A subsequent study of the specimen convinced me that in some particulars it was distinct from anything hitherto published, and a more complete suite of plants sent recently by Mr. F. has confirmed my impression. It more nearly resembles *M. pinnatum* (Walt.), (*M. scabratum*, Mx.) in the flowers and fruit than any other North American species, but it is sufficiently different both in habit and botanical characters to merit specific rank. The stems are all submerged, and the flowers produced in their axils under water. Mr. F. writes that although quite abundant and frequently much longer than the depth of water in which they grow, the stems always curve over before reaching the surface and never protrude their tops into the air, a very unique habit so far as my experience with these aquatics goes. The outline of the stem and leaves is comparatively narrow, being about 2 cm. in breadth. Leaves scattered along the stem or in verticils or subverticils of 3s and 6s, pinnately parted, the divisions very finely capillary and in five to seven opposite or subopposite pairs, in the axils of which minute black spines often occur. Judging from the specimens furnished, it is dioecious, as I can find only pistillate flowers. Petals four, oblong, delicate, purplish in color, including four abortive stamens, which have silk-like filaments and minute, undeveloped anthers. Styles small, erect, plumosely stigmatic at the apex. The fruit is decidedly unlike that of *M. pinnatum* except in being scabrate. It is much larger than that, being, indeed, the largest of all the known species, varying in size from 2 mm. to 2½ mm. in length by about 1 mm. broad, while *M. pinnatum* has fruit not much over 1 mm. long by 1½ mm. in breadth. The carpels of the latter when fully developed are broadly two-winged on the back, the wings close together and strongly scabrate or sharply toothed, deeply grooved and smooth or slightly tuberculate between the wings, while those of the other have three, sometimes four rough tuberculate or slightly toothed ridges, and a comparatively shallow groove between them. When the ripe carpels separate, it will be seen that one or two of these ridges cross the back and one along each margin. Some of the fruits are on short stipes, a peculiarity which I have never noticed in *M. pinnatum.*

A new Liatris from North Carolina.

LIATRIS HELLERI.—Glabrous, with faint traces of pubescence on the pedicels and along the bases of the leaves; stem from a rootstock irregular in shape, leafy, fifteen or sixteen inches high; leaves linear, acuminate, diminishing in size and breadth upward, the lowest three lines wide in the middle, not punctate; raceme three to four inches long, loose, inclined to droop; heads six lines high, on short, slender, ascending pedicels, seven to ten-flowered; bracts of the involucre lax, not appressed, light green, with narrow scarious rarely purplish margins, not glandular-punctate, oblong-linear, the tips obtuse, or often so doubled in as